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MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXI. WEDNESDAY, 13th. N[illegible]VEMBER 1805. Number 1049.

VESTRY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL VESTRY, will be held at the Church Lodgings, THIS-DAY, at 12 O'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 13th. November, 1805.

Sheriff's Sales.

NANDEAMBAUKUM NAUGAPAH MOODELIAR.

Vers.—MOOTTOO GRAMINY.

THE Sheriffs Sale of the two Houſes and Grounds Situated at Chintadry Pettah, Seized in the above Cauſe is to take place on Saturday next the 16th. Inſtant, at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon

Conditions of Sale as Uſual.

JOHN OAKES. SHERIFF.

Sheriffs Office, Madras 11th. November 1805.

SOOREYA NARRAIN CHITTY Grandſon and Perſonal repreſentative of MOODDU RAMALINGA [illegible]TTYAR Deceaſed.

Vers—CAUMATCHY AUTHE NARRAIN CHITTY Son and perſonal repreſentative of C. CHINNA VENCATACHELLUM deceaſed.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 16th Inſtant, will be ſold by Sheriff's Sale at his Office No. 1 Davidſon Street Black-town between 10 and 12 in the forenoon for Ready money, a quantity of unbleached Cloths of ſorts, being the property of the above named Defendant, and ſeized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

The Goods is to be paid and taken away immediately, otherwiſe they will be reſold on the next day, and any deficiency that may ariſe thereon to be paid by the firſt Purcha[illegible] with all advantages forfieted.

JOHN OAKES, SHERIFF.

[illegible] 11th. *November* 1805.

FOWNES DISNEY,

Vers.—VENCATA NARNAPAH NAICK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday the 22d and Saturday the 23d Inſtant, will be ſold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premiſes, between 4 & 6 in the Afternoon, Two Houſes and Grou[illegible] ſituated in Peddoo Naick's Pettah, Viz

On Friday the 22d. One Houſe and Ground No. 5, General Mootiah Moodelliar Street, meaſuring from Eaſt to Weſt, 76½ feet, and in breadth from North to South at the Eaſt end 35 feet, and at the Weſt end, 35½ feet.

And on Saturday the 23d. One Houſe and Ground, No 15, Tolaſingan Street, meaſuring in length from North to South 34½ feet, or thereabouts, being the property of the above Named Defendant and Seized by Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale 10 per Cent. to be paid immediately on the Amount of Purchaſe, and the reſidue in 10 days, in default of which the Premiſes to be reſold, and the firſt Purchaſers to be held reſponſible for any loſs or deficiency that may ariſe thereon

JOHN OAKES, SHERIFF

Madras 11th. November, 1805.

MANALY MOOTIAH MOODELLIAR,

Vers.—KITCHAMMAL and MONGATOY, Perſonal Repreſentatives of Cockalore Kiſtnaſawmy Naick, deceaſed.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wedneſday the 20th and Thurſday the 21ſt. inſtant, will be Sold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Premiſes, between 4 and 6 in the afternoon of each day, the undermentioned Premiſes, viz —

On Wedneſday the 20th. one Houſe and Ground ſituated in Peddoo Naick's Pettah, No. 64, Muudavally Street, meaſuring in length from North to South 120 feet, and in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt at the North end 27 and a half feet, and at the South end 12 and a half feet.

And on Thurſday the 21ſt. one Houſe and Ground, wi[illegible] Boutiques thereon ſituated, at Maratta Town, otherw[illegible]e called Mootall Pettah, No. 234. Lingah Chitty ſtreet, meaſuring in length from Eaſt to Weſt on the North ſide 67 feet, and on the South ſide 65 and a half feet, and in breadth from North to South 39 feet or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendants and ſeized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale—Ten per cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of each purchaſe, and the reſidue in ten days, in default of which the Premiſes to be reſold, and the firſt Purchaſers to be held reſponſible for any loſs or deficiency that may ariſe thereon.

JOHN OAKES, SHERIFF.

[illegible] 11. Nov. 1805.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN COLLINS late of the 2d. Battalion 1ſt. Regiment Native Infantry, having died inteſtate, at Punartacottah, in Wynaud, his Effects were taken ch[illegible] of, by the Commanding Officer on [illegible]ot, and Sold by Auction,—the Am[illegible]ter deducting Servants Wages, and [illegible]al charges, wit[illegible] Papers having been delivered into the hands of MAJOR HASLEWOOD, Commanding the Battalion; he is ready to give an account, and to d[illegible] over charge of the Eſtate [illegible]ny P[illegible] legally authoriſed to [illegible] he [illegible]

Literary Notice.

In the Preſs and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

A SKETCH

of

THE LIFE

OF THE LATE

MOST HONORABLE

CHARLES

MARQUIS CORNWALLIS,

Compiled from the moſt authentic Records,

AND INSCRIBED, BY PERMISSION,

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE

Lord William Cavendiſh Bentinck.

THE WORK to be impreſſed on a fine Paper, with a good Type, Price to Subſcribers Two Pagodas per Copy, no greater number of Copies will be printed than ſubſcribed for, and the amount of Subſcription to be defrayed on delivery of the Work.

Books for the inſertion of Subſcriber's Names lay open at the Houſe of MESSRS. TULLOH, BRODIE, HALYBURTON & Co. in the Fort, at the *Madras Monthly Journal Office*, upper Rooms of Meſſrs: Heefke, Faure and Co's Commiſſion Warehouſe.

Fort St. George, 7th. November, 1805,

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

At the Monthly Journal Preſs,

A SMALL WORK

ENTITLED

INSTRUCTIONS FOR

OFFICERS IN THE RANKS,

as now in general uſe throughout

HIS MAJESTY'S AND THE HON. COMPANY'S

FORCES IN INDIA.

PRICE TWO RUPEES.

The above Publication was received from Calcutta, where it met with much demand, —ſo much ſo, that in a very few days, nearly a thouſand were diſpoſed of.

FOR SALE,

TWO CHARGERS,

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE

OF THE LATE

CAPTAIN SLOPER,

Of His Majeſty's 22d. Light Dragoons,

DECEASED.

AND ARE TO BE SEEN AT

Meſſrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler's

IN THE FORT.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On MONDAY the 19th. Inſtant.

At 11 o'Clock,

The Madeira,

CLARET,

QUEEN'S WARE,

&[illegible]&c.

Advertiſed fo[illegible] Monday laſt.

FOUR [illegible] OF

EXC[illegible]

PALE [illegible]E,

AND

[illegible]ANDSO[illegible]

[illegible]BARD.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOMS,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 14th. Inſtant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

At 10 o'Clock,

A FEW Pairs of very rich Cut Glaſs SALTS, with Plated and GILT Stands,

Two Plated STANDS for Saucers, and PICKLES,

A few dozes of Plated Tumbler, Madeira, and Claret Glaſs Covers,

A few Mahogany Portable Writing Deſks, with private drawers, &c. &c. Complete.

AND

A TRUNK OF

NEW BOOKS,

AS ADVERTISED

IN THE LAST

Government Gazette.

Ind at 12 o'Clock.

THE DOOR LOCKS,

&c. &c. &c.

As mentioned in a former Paper.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On SATURDAY, the 16th. Inſtant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

At Ten o'Clock.

The Medicines

AND

STORES,

FORMERLY ADVERTISED,

AMONG WHICH ARE

A COMPLETE

APPARATUS,

FOR FACILITATING

THE RECOVERY OF PERSONS,

APPARENTLY DEAD,

from Drowning or Suffocation.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

[illegible] HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY, the 18th. Novembe[illegible]

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock.

AN INVOICE O[illegible]

Ironmonger[illegible]

Conſiſting of

BRASS and Iron Door LO[illegible]
HINGES—PADLOCKS—CH[illegible]
Draw & Cupboard LOCKS—SC[illegible]
NAILS—Wine COCKS—D[illegible]
HANDLES, &c. &c.

AND

A FEW SETS [illegible]

[illegible]ARRIER'S TOO[illegible]

ALSO

A Cheſt Containing

Razors, Razor Straps, & [illegible]

[illegible]ND

A few dozens [illegible] knives, Sciſſor[illegible]

[illegible]ck,

[illegible]

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAU[illegible]E and Co.

ON THE PREMISES,

This Day WEDNESDAY, the 13th. Inſtant,

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF

Four and Five O'clock in the Afternoon,

ALL that piece or parcel of GROUND ſituated and lying in the Village of Tendeapett Bounded on the North ſide by a Ground belonging to Shevea Chitty, on the South ſide by a Ground Belongeing to Tooloo Cawnum Grammey, on the Eaſt ſide by a ſtreet, and of the Weſt ſide by a ſtreet, and contains in the whole 72,000 Superficial feet, or one Cawny and ſix Grounds, or thereabout.

Conditions of Sale as uſual.

N. B. For further particulars apply at the Auction Room.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE EAURE, & Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 15th. November,

At 11 O'clock,

FORTY Pieces of Fine and Coarſe Long Cloths—Twenty Pieces of Izaries—Twenty Pieces of Twenty and Fourteen Punjum Cloths—a few Dozens of Cotton Hoſe—Forty Superfine and Coarſe Men's Round Hats—Forty Pieces of Blue Cloths—Forty Dozens Black and Red Pencils—a few Colour Boxes—Three Hundred Dungery Frocks and Drawers.

ALSO

SUNDRY FURNITURE.

AND

A SMALL COLLECTION OF

BOOKS.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM.

On FRIDAY, the 15th. Inſtant,

At 11 o'Clock.

THE REMAINDER OF

BOOKS,

Of H. M. 74th. Regimental Library,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

If not Previouſly Diſpoſed of

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

On FRIDAY next, the 15th. Inſtant,

At 11 O'clock,

A HANDSOME and Strong Grey Pegue Saddle HORSE of 15 years [illegible]ge, Perfectly Tractable and Sound,

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To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY the 15th. Inſtant,

At 12 o'Clock,

FORTY DOZENS OF

HIGH FLAVORED

French Claret,

[illegible]or to[illegible]ſe a Concern.

wi[illegible] Three Dozen I[illegible]

MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

THE mournful intelligence of the Death of Marquis Cornwallis was received at this Presidency on Thursday the 31st. ultimo, when immediate orders were given by the Right Honorable Lady William Bentinck for the postponing of a Ball which it was the intention of her Ladyship to have given on that evening.

Early on Friday morning, an official confirmation of this important and melancholy event was received by Government. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council immediately issued orders for the flag of Fort St. George to be hoisted half staff high, and at five o'clock in the evening minute guns, sixty-six in number, corresponding witht he age of the illustrious deceased, were fired from the Battery of Fort St. George, and the flag ship of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.

On Saturday morning his Lordship gave orders for a funeral Sermon to be preached on the succeeding day, and directions were given that the usual decorations of the Pulpit and Pews should be removed, and the Church hung with Black Cloth.

On Sunday the Right Honorable the Governor, His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. His Excellency Sir John Cradock, K. B. and the Members of Council, met at the Council Chamber in the Fort, from whence they proceeded in procession to the Church.

The Church was filled at an early hour—Lady William Bentinck, Lady Theodosia Cradock, and the Honorable Mrs. Strange, occupied the seat set apart for the family of the Right Honorable the Governor.

The Psalms were selected for the occasion, and the Gospel from the sevice of the Burial of the Dead was read as a second Lesson.—The Text was from the 2d. Book of Chronicles, 35th. Chapter and part of the 24th. Verse.

"And all Judah and Jerusalem mourned for "Josiah."

The sad sombre appearance of the Church—the judicious and solemn selection for the service—the masterly execution of a grand and impressive Voluntary, and the general and deep mourning of a numerous and respectable Congregation, were demonstrative of the feelings of this Settlement at the mournful and irreparable loss, which India and the Nation has sustained by the death of this great, pious, and exalted Nobleman.

On Monday the Sheriff of Madras, in compliance with the request of several of the most respectable Inhabitants, gave Notice of a Meeting of the Settlement at the Exchange, for the purpose of considering of the proper measures to be taken for erecting a Cenotaph to commemorate the virtues and patriotism of this venerable character, and fixed the next day at two o'clock in the afternoon for that purpose.

On Tuesday at the appointed hour, one of the most respectable meetings ever held in this Settlement, took place, immediately under the Portrait of this distinguished Nobleman, in the large room of the Exchange.

The melancholy occasion of the meeting was stated in a short and pertinent speech by the Sheriff, who requested that the Gentlemen present, would appoint their Chairman.

Mr. Roebuck immediately proposed that Mr. Oakes be requested to preside at the meeting, which was seconded by Mr. Cecil Smith, and unanimously approved.

Mr. Oakes having in consequence assumed the Chair, imediately rose and expressed himself as follows.

"A few months only have elapsed, since an address was presented by the Inhabitants of this Settlement to the most Honorable the Marquis Cornwallis congratulating his Lordship on his safe arrival, again to take upon himself the Government of the British Empire in India, and expressing admiration of that genuine patriotism which alone could have prompted him to engage in so arduous an undertaking at his advanced period of life."

"His Lordship's gracious and dignified reply is fresh in our remembrance—The venerable Marquis hastened to the scene of his important duties: his high reputation with the hostile powers gave strong assurances of success in the negotiations with which his Government was to commence, and we anticipated a renewal of blessings to be derived from his justice, hi[illegible] moderation, and his firmness."

"A mournful reverse, is presented by the death of this illustrious Nobleman, in whom we beheld the brave and skilful General, the accomplished statesman, the tender parent and the steady friend.—Integrity and benevolence were the characteristics of his mind, Vice trembled in nis presence, compassion for distress commanded his bounty, sacredly true to his word, [illegible]d just in his actions, the Ermine of his honor was never sullied—He shone a bright example of human excellence, the ornament of our nature."

"To recount the signal b[illegible]efits to [illegible]he state [illegible]red by his wisdom a[illegible] rudenc[illegible] or to [illegible] he slighest sketch [illegible] did a- [illegible] in the field, woul[illegible] [illegible]ounds [illegible] Histo[illegible]

[illegible] racter with one accord we vote a Cenotaph to commemorate the rare union of virtues by which the GREAT and GOOD Cornwallis was ennobled."

Mr. Roebuck next rose, and ad[illegible]ressed the meeting in nearly the following w[illegible]ds.

I second the proposition of the w[illegible] Chairman, and on the present solemn a[illegible]d mournful occasion beg leave to say a few [illegible]ords—very few are necessary, after the ver[illegible] eloquent and impressive address on this affe[illegible]ing occasion which has been delivered by our worthy president—We have on this occasion but one union of sentiment. At various times we have addressed Marquis Cornwallis, impressed with an admiration of his talents and virtues—we are now met to pay a tribute to his memory, to shew posterity, that however high he was in our esteem and admiration while living, his memory is equally dear to us now he is no more.

To carry into effect the Chairman's notion, Mr. Roebuck proposed the following as the resolution of the meeting.

THAT a CENOTAPH be erected, sacred to the memory of MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, by whose splendid victories, moderation, inflexible justice, and superior wisdom, the British Possessions in the East have been eminently benefitted; whose political morals have been as strongly marked by their purity, as the whole of his conduct through life has been uniformly distinguished by patriotism and virtue; and who, at that period of existence when most men retire from the fatigues of public business, sacrificed the remains of his valuable life, in this distant and exhausting climate, to the calls of his King and Country.

Which having passed unanimouly.

The following resolutions were then severally proposed, duly seconded, and unanimously agreed to.

RESOLVED.—THAT a subscription be immediately opened for carrying into effect the preceding resolution in the most impessive manner, and that the paper do lie at th[illegible] Exchange for signature.

THAT a Committee be also appointed for this purpose—That the Committee do consist of the following Gentlemen.

Mr OAKES,	Mr. HUIDIS.
HON. B COCHRANE,	Mr. OBNS,
Mr. ROEBUCK,	Mr. DICK,
Mr. SMITH,	Mr. BUCHAN,
Mr. WOOD,	Mr. GIEENWAY,
Mr. TASWELL,	Mr. COCKBURN,
Col. AGNEW,	Mr. PARRY,
MAJOR THOMPSON,	GENERAL PATER,
Mr. BALFOUR,	Dr. GAHAGAN,
COL. CAMPBELL,	LIEUT. FRASER,
Mr. MARSH,	The SHIRIFF.

THAT the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Sheriff. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman.

The Committee then retired to an adj[illegible]ining room, and continued in consultation for some time, on the best mode of carrying into effect the resolutions of the Meeting. *Mad. Gaz.*

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 13th. November 1805.

ON the 25th. ultimo arrived at Bombay, the ship Pearl, prize to his Majesty's ship Lord Duncan, Lieutenant Sneyd. The Duncan, sailed from this port in July last, & after a passage of five weeks made the Island of Roderigues, where they discovered a French BRIG riding in the harbour: the Duncan was hove to, [illegible]er boats manned and armed and sent in to board the brig, in the meantime, the Commander, Officers and crew, after cutting her cables, deserted her and went on shore. The Duncan's party boarded & took possession of her: but the wind blowing hard in, and a strong current against them, they found it impracticable to tow her out, they therefore set fire to her and destroyed her.

On the following day the Duncan bore up [illegible] the Isl[illegible] of France, and the day after mak[illegible] th[illegible] Island [illegible]he fell in with and captured the brig FE[illegible]E of about ninety tons burthen, laden w[illegible]k; they also saw and chased the [illegible], French privateer, but being light [illegible]nds the Henrietta escaped by her su-pe[illegible] sailing.

[illegible]n then proceeded to the Island of Bou[illegible], where she fell in with and chased on sho[illegible] French CORVETTE, or armed Vessel, [illegible] eight guns and four swivels; she was [illegible] dashed to pieces on the shore.

[illegible] Island of Bourbon, the Duncan sha-[illegible] for St. Mary's on the Island of M[illegible], where they met with the most [illegible]iendly reception from the Natives, [illegible]xious to supply them with every nec[illegible] place afforded:—here they continued [illegible]ays, taking on board a supply of [illegible]er refreshments for the crew; [illegible] they weighed and ran down the East [illegible] the Isla[illegible] [illegible]oking into the different [illegible] at Fort Dauphin they fell in with and [illegible] the ship PEARL; and destroyed a [illegible]IG, the crew of [illegible] brig had run her [illegible] where the Dunc[illegible] boats destroyed the Commander [illegible] [illegible]rs of the Pearl, her cables, se[illegible] de-[illegible] king [illegible] [illegible]ate-ly the Duncan's boats got timeously on board to extinguish the fire and got her clear out.

Mr. Henderson *(a midshipman)* was put on board the Pearl as prize master, having a part of the Felicitie's crew on board, and in company with that vessel parted with the Lord Duncan on the 29th. but finding the Felicitie a very bad sailer, the Pearl parted company with her on the 2d. Instant, making the best of their way for Bombay. When the Prizes parted company with the Lord Duncan she was steering for the Island of Bourbon.

They had no accounts of Admiral Linois's having reached the Islands—but, they were informed that he had not ventured to dispatch the Brunswick direct for the Isle of France, apprehensive, no doubt, of our Squadron being still on that station, but that he had sent her to Madagascar, and that she had sailed with five hundred Bullocks on board, for the Isle of France only five days previous to the arrival of the Lord Duncan.

It has been reported that the Duncan saw an *Admiral's Flag* flying in Port Northwest, and it was of consequence surmised, that Admiral Linois had returned to the Island:—this however, we believe not to have been the case. That *a Flag* was seen in the Harbour, is however, very probable, as one is always hoisted on the *Guard Ship*, during the absence of the Admiral.

The *Death* of General De Caen, which was lately rumoured, it appears, was unfounded:—he had been unwell, but had recovered of his indisposition.

ON the 20th. ultimo, the Ship Sir Lawrence Parsons, Captain C. James, arrived at Calcutta. PASSENGERS, Major General Wemys, and suite —Wm. Harington, Esq.—Captain Deane, of the Cavalry—and Captain Young, of His Majesty's 81st. Regiment.

THE following Vessels have also arrived at Calcutta.—The ship Calcutta, from Penang.—Portuguese ship Perolo do Mar, from Lisbon, left the 23d. April,—Danish ship Maria, from Tranquebar,—ship Rahin Shah, from Bombay, —and Byramjee, from Rangoon. An American Ship, (the Mandarin), had also arrived from Boston, left the 1st. June.

We understand, that a Brig of suspicious appearance, supposed to be the *Caroline*, Captain SURCOUF, was chased by His Majesty's Ship St. Fiorenzo, on the 17th. ultimo, in latitude 19 N. longitude 89 E. but escaped in consequence of thick and squally weather.

THE WEATHER.—A very seasonable fall of Rain obtained during the last week; indeed the Monsoon seems to have set in, under the gentleest and most favorable auspices.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. HUGH LORD, Assistant to the Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Chingleput.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon JOHN UNDERWOOD, to be Assistant to the Surgeon of Black Town and Goals, vice Sherwood, promoted.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon H[illegible]GH, permitted to resign the Service of the Honorable Company, agreeably to his request.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon SCOTT, of his Majesty's 94th. Foot, will be considered as having had medical charge of certain individuals of Corps serving with the Hydrabad Subsidiary Force, during their march from Camp to Hydrabad.

Mr. Surgeon DUNCAN, will be in medical charge of the 5th. Regiment of Native Cavalry.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon G. ANDERSON, is to do duty with the 7th. Regiment Native Cavalry.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon WILLIAMSON, is posted to the 1st. Battalion 16th. Regiment Native Infantry,

CEYLON APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint ALEXANDER JOHNSTON Esq His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal, His Deputy and Surrogate in the Vice Admiralty Court on Ceylon.

ROBERT BOYD Esq. to act as Civil and Military Paymaster General, during the absence of ALEXANDER WOOD Esq.

COLOMBO,—21st. October 1805.

M[illegible]jor General MAITLAND has been pleased to make the [illegible]ollowing appointments until His Majesty's pleasure [illegible]e known.

Colonel CHARLES BAILLIE, of His Majesty's 3d. Ceylon Regiment, to be Brigadier General in the Island of Ceylon only.

19th Regt.—W. DRIBERG Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice SMITH promoted in the 3d. Ceylon Regiment.

51st. Regt.—A. CADENSKIE Gent. to be Ensign, vice CAMPBELL promoted.

The Major General has also been pleased to make the following appointment.

Lieutenant PECKHAM 3d. Ceylon Regiment to be Fort Adjutant of Galle.

Major General MAITLAND, at the inspection of yesterday, observed with much satisfaction, the improvement that had taken place since his arrival in this Island, in the appearance and Discipline of His Majesty's 51st. Regiment—It reflects very considerable credit on Major DUNKIN its Commanding Officer, and the Major General is confident that a Steady and Uniform continuation in its present exertions, will in a short time bring back that Regiment to the state of discipline and correctness in Field movements, for which it has been always eminently distinguished, and which he tr[illegible] it only lost for a time, from the nature of the ser-[illegible] in which it was employed.

Major General MAITLAND however must recom-[illegible]end peculiar attention [illegible] the part of some of the Junior Officers, who by [illegible] [illegible]ear[illegible] ap[illegible]ared to be equally perfect in the knowled[illegible] [illegible]id duty, with the rest of the Corps.

COLOMBO.—Arr[illegible] [illegible]ber the 30th. H. M. Ship Caroline, Captai[illegible] [illegible]om Trincomalie—With part of the 19[illegible] [illegible] board.

[illegible]NT DE GA[illegible] [illegible]ived, October the 27th Ship Edward P[illegible] [illegible]tain Franks, from Calcutta.—[illegible] Mrs. and Miss Waring, and [illegible]

BIRTHS.

At Cuttack on the 16th. ultimo, the Lady of Li[illegible]ut. SHEPPARD, of the Madras E. Regt. of a Daughter.

On the 5th. Instant, MRS. GR[illegible]FITHS, of a S[illegible]n.

At Point de Galle, the Lady o[illegible] [illegible]TGOM[illegible] Esq. of a Daughter.

At Sankerrydroog, the Lady of Lieutenant Colon[illegible] M'CALLY, of a Son.

At Cochin, the Lady of Captain ADAM BROWN, of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, the Lady of JOHN HAY Esq. of a Son,

At Tanjore, the Lady of Lieut. WEST, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

At Broach, THOMAS DAY, Esq. Register of the Bombay Court of Circuit and Appeal, to MISS WREN.

DEATHS.

On the 7th. instant, in his Command at Bangalore, JAMES WILSON Esq. Major of the 1st. Battalion 4th. Regiment N. Infantry.—Society has lost by Major Wilson's death, an excellent Member, and the Service an invaluable, and zealous Officer.—His modest, generous and conciliating disposition, ever endeared him to his Friends, by whom his loss must ever be regretted.

At St Helena, on his passage from Calcutta to Europe, JONATHAN LOVET Esq of the Bomba[illegible] [illegible] Service.

Lately, with General Jones's Army, [illegible]APT. D[illegible] of the Bengal Artillery, in him, his country has lost a brave, active and intelligent officer; and the community a very valuable, and much regretted member of Society.

At Ghauzeepore, J. LANE Esq.

At Secrole, the Lady of F. LAWRENCE Esq.

At Masulipatam, Lieut. LEWIS MACKIE, of the Madras European Regiment.

FRANCE.

LEGISLATIVE BODY, FEBRUARY 21.

The order of the day was read for the discussion of the Bill presented on the 22d. Pluvoise, concerning the Finances of the year 12.

Mr. *Arnould*, Orator of the Section of Finances, investigated the Bill under different points of view, and concluded his speech by the following observations:—

"The Section of the Finances of the Tribunate feels a satisfaction in proclaiming the perfect accord which subsists between the *prerogative of the Throne* and the right of the Legislative power, at a moment when acclamations welcomed by the Tribunate, have elevated to the Empire the great Napoleon. Yes, Gentlemen, this is the first time since that memorable period, that you are called on to [illegible] with the Legislative power, the *alliance of the Throne under the fourth dynasty, with the free and annual vote of supplies.* It is in this charta of emancipation of the property and industry of Frenchmen, that consists the guarantee of the glory and duration of the dynasty of the Bonapartes, who have conquered our hearts, inasmuch as they have cemented our rights. Gentlemen, I believe I have clearly stated to you that the present Bill returns anterior to the year 13, and provides for the urgent expences of war, by sufficient receipts to keep up such a formidable establishment by land and sea as cannot fail of giving weight to future negotiations for Peace."

The Members then proceeded to give their votes upon the Bill passing into a law, when it was decreed by 260 against 12.

ACCOMPTS OF TREASURY FOR THE YEAR XII.

RECEIPTS.

Direct Taxes, - - - -	327,880,248
Divers Products. - - -	191,691,727
National Woods, - -	45,600,284
Alienation of National Domains, -	6,284,[illegible]
Of the Custom Houses, - -	40,287,015
Of the Post Offices, - -	8,946,876
Of the Mint, - - -	1,283,639
Of the Lottery, - -	15,659,401
Of the Salt-pits, - -	2,700,000
Divers Receipts, -	27,692,151
Extraordinary and Exterior Receipts,	141,178,628
	809,203,751
By the sinking Fund, - - - - - -	1,493,768
By the Administration of Enregistrement	1,400,445
	812,097,964

EXPENCES.

Public Debt and Pensions, - - - - -	94,827,655
The Emperor's Household, - - - - -	4,666,667
Minstry of War, - - - - - - - - -	187,406,[illegible]14
Administration of War, - - - - -	134,5[illegible],963
Marine, - - - - - - - - - - - -	213,519,058
Interior, - - - - - - - - - - - -	57,641,198
Worship, - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,232,057
Finances, - - - - - - - - - - - -	40,173,895
Public Treasure, - - - - - - - - -	6,607,208
Exterior Relations, - - - - - - -	7,590,096
Justice, - - - - - - - - - - - - -	41,717,458
General Police, - - - - - - - - - -	194,887
Expence of Negociations, - - - - -	19,368,075
	813,462,887
Divers disbursements, - - - - - - - -	237,4[illegible]
TOTAL OF EXPENCES. - -	[illegible]15,770,3[illegible]7

The following anecdote was related by an American Gentleman, the other day, at the New York Coffee-house:—An old Gentleman, at the point of death, called a faithful Negro to him, telling him he would do him *an Honor* before he died;—the fellow thanked him, and hoped Massa would live long.—"I intend, Cato," said the Master, "to a[illegible] [illegible]ou to be buried in the family vault."—"[illegible] Massa," returns C[illegible]o, "me no like dar[illegible] [illegible]pounds be better to Caro, he no care where he be buried; besides, Massa, suppose we buried together, and the DEVIL come looking for Massa in the dark, he might take aw[illegible]y poor Negarman in mistake."

…NCH NAVY, INVASION, &c.

Bonap… says, that he has built and excava… harbo… —that he has equipped a vast quan-tity … fleet … express purpose of annoy-ing, or … ctually invading this Country. He says … that the expence of their equipments is paid, and that it will not again recur.

If this be so, is our situation in regard to the means of repelling invasion, so satisfactory as to dispense with the necessity of extraordinary …res for defence? Bonaparte asserts, and on plausible grounds, that his expences this year will be less than last year. Is this likely to be our case? Is our army *now* in that state in which all our Statesmen agreed that it ought to be placed, and for which Mr. Pitt was uncom-monly anxious, in so much indeed, that he actu-aily produced a bill for the purpose, which be-ing passed into a law, has turned out good for nothing.

What is the state of the VOLUNTEER system on which so much reliance *was* placed, and … army be not what it was univer-sally a… uld be made, must be conside-red a principal source of defence and security, otherwise the country is not placed in that state of preparation which the exigency of the case requires?—Is not the Volunteer system now al-most *a …d letter*, and in general is not the ef-fective force of the Volunteers daily declining?

What reason is there to believe that the pro-ject of invasion is given up? Is it because Bo-naparte never tried it, when Mr. Pitt expected it to be tried? Has there been any experiment of it made either on a great or small scale, and is Bonaparte (unless he is to be frightened by CATTAMARANS) a person to conceive projects, proceed to vast expence in preparations for it, and t… give it up without making any expe-riment … prove it practieable or impractible? Are Statsemen to reason like the cockneys of London, who, because the invasion which *they* expected has not taken place, as it was day after day announced, now conclude that it will not and cannot take place at all?

We would ask men of reflection, what reasons they have besides those which operate on un-thinking people, to suppose that no attempt will be made? When Bonaparte's preparations were not a fiftieth-part complete, Mr. Pitt talked like one possess…, about the danger of Invasion —and, now when his plans are matured, his armies ready, his mariners instructed, are we to be told there is no danger at all? If there ever was any danger, we are not afraid to assert, that it is *now* more imminent, more certain than ever it was.

At the gate of Troyes, by which BONA-PARTE entered in his way to Italy, there was erected in front a TRIUMPHAL ARCH, sur-mounted by the Imperial crown. This monu-ment was ornamented by a number of inscrip-tions, amongst which the following was con-spicuous:—

> Pande Triumphales auditus, urbemque beatam,
> Porta, viro Francis unus qui restituit rem.

A column and a pyramid decorated the two principal squares of the city. On the first was, IMPERATORI, REGI, NAPOLEONI *felici et in-victo ararum, artium, legumque instauratori; Augusta Bona (Troyes) grato animo hoc monu-mentum posuit.*—The second was an emblem of France, exhibiting the bust of the EMPEROR to th… inhabitants of Troyes.

…is remarked that on the creation of Lord *Sidmouth*, there was no stile and title of a *Baron*. The same omission occurred in Lord *Duncan's* case, and was afterwards corrected.

Ministers have entered into Contracts for the erection of no less than *eighty seven* Martello Towers, at intervals, between Hythe and Bea-chy Head; and the scale of fortification which they have adopted along the whole line of coast upon which a landing might be expected, is of a magnitude that will make the expence tre-mendous. It shews, however, their sense of the danger with which we are threatened.

The blood of the Bourbons is still said to be …tined to mix and flow with the blood of the B…partes and Beauharnois; the Queen Dow-ager of Etruria being destined to be given in marriage to Prince Eugene Beauharnois.

The Gentlemen of the Navy Pay Office have presented their late Paymaster, ALEX. TROT-TER, Esq. with a superb piece of Plate, as a mark of the high esteem in which he was held in that office,

A Gentleman at Witham, a few days since, received from Bristol the anonymous letter sub-…ined, with a one-pound Bank of England Note …closed therein:—"One, who inconsiderately wronged Mr. A, of half-a-crown, more than twenty years past. and has never forgot it, sends restitution, and thanks him for the use of his money.

It is mentioned in Letters from Stralsund, that a subsidiary treaty between Great Britain and Sweden, is under the consideration of his Swedish Majesty, but that previous to its con-clusion, the King wishes to obtain the approba-tion of the Court of St. Petersburgh. On the other h… the King of Prussia uses all his ef-forts to… …nt a Continental league against France.

We understand that in one of … fashionable *crim. con.* actions about to be brought forward, the disclosures and recriminations to take place are to reveal little … ore than what may be con-sidered as mere "… *…ily secrets*."

TURKEY.

The Ottoman Empire, which, 150 years ago, was formidable to Europe, appears at this mo-ment ready to fall to pieces; that empire, how-ever, still possesses almost all the physical means which contributed to its ancient power and splendour; though its affairs are no longer di-rected with talent or energy. The extent of Turkey in Europe is 182,760 square miles, and its population amounts to about 8,000,000,000. Turkey in Asia comprehends 345,800 miles square and a population of 10,000,000; in all 18 millions of inhabitants, and 528,560 square miles of territory, exclusive of Egypt, which ought to be omitted in calculating the strength of the Porte.

The population of the principal towns in the Turkish dominions has been thus estimated by the most intelligent and accurate travellers.

EUROPEAN TURKEY.				
Constantinople	—	—	—	400,000
Adrianople	—	—	—	130 000
Sofia	—	—	—	70,000
Silistria	—	—	—	60,000
Salonica	—	—	—	60,000
Belgrade	—	—	—	25,0.0
IN ASIATIC TURKEY.				
Aleppo	—	—	—	200.000
Damascus	—	—	—	180,000
Bussora	—	—	—	150,000
Smyrna	—	—	—	120,020
Prusa	—	—	—	60.000
Angora	—	—	—	60,000
Tokat	—	—	—	60,000
Bagdad	—	—	—	20,000

There are 30 ships of war in the Turkish Navy, and the ordinary establishment of the Army amounts in general to about 150,000 men. Thus with territories more compact, and a wise Government, the Ottoman Empire would be fully able to maintain its indepen-dence, and repel any attack that might be made upon it.

The siege of Gibraltar, by a combined French and Spanish army, is at present a favourite mea-sure of *Bonaparte's* Councils, and the King of Spain has been induced to adopt it. Several of the ablest French engineers, including *Carnot*, having been charged with drawing a plan of the intended siege, that of the latter is said to have the preference, and a duplicate of it, with the manuscript instructions and memorial, have been sent to General *Bournonville* at Madrid, who has presented it to the Spanish Cabinet.

A Paris Paper says, that one *La Tour*, for-merly a Player, afterwards Reader to *Gustavus* III. and who for these last fifteen years has re-sided there as Literary Agent for the King of *Sweden*, has been arrested by the Police, and sent to the Temple.

It is said that the duty on Mr. Hamilton Nesbit's Antique Vases, &c. recently imported from Constantinople, came to the enormous sum of *ten thousand pounds*.

The *King* has been pleased to appoint *Mr. Buchanan* to be One of the Six Ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland, on the room of Sir *James Colquhoun*, bart. resigned.

The King has also been pleased to appoint *Mr. Patrick Wishart* to be Procurator Fiscal of the Commissariot of Edinburgh, in the room of *Mr. James Balfour* resigned.

M. de Sugur, son of the well known literary character, who was Ambassador at Berlin and Petersburgh previous to the Revolution, and who is now Master of the Ceremonies to Bona-parte, was lately killed in a duel by General *Caulincourt*. The dispute from which this af-fair resulted, took place in consequence of M. *de Segur*, jun. expressing his detestation of the atrocious seizure of the Duke *D'Enghien*, in which *Caulincourt* was a principal agent. At the first fire M. de Segur was shot through the head. A brother of this young officer was late-ly found drowned, and some suspicions are en-tertained that he did not perish by accident.

THE ENVIRONS OF PARIS.

Paris was formerly surrounded by a multitude of interesting objects, which now no longer ex-ist. The sepulchral monuments were in particu-lar calculated to excite historical recollec…, and to afford infinite gratification to the in…-sitive traveller. In this respect, Chelles, … Denis, Chantilly, St. Germain, and Compeig… principally attracted the attention of the cur… ous; but the illusion of those places is now n… more. At St. Denis the terrible cry of th… volution resounded at the bottom of the tombs of Kings. In one day all the dynasties and all the epochs of the Monarchy were confounded. The ashes of *Philip Augustus* were thrown beside those of *Louis XIV.* the remains of *Henry IV.* were mingled with those of *Louis IV.* Taste, Genius, Religion, and Patriotism, in vain deplo-red the loss of the monuments which covered the bodies of so many Sovereigns, and which we… not only sacred to their memory, but to the his-tory of the country.

Chantilly, which art had rendered one o… wonders of France, is … only the shadow … what it formerly … e same transaction which disgraced the … f the Seine were ex-tended to the banks … Nouette. Nature, however, more powe… the hand of man, has here lost none of … n. At Fontain-bleau the monuments … paratively suffe-red little injury. Th… for the master-pieces of art does … habitants of that town … G…

touched. The works in sculpture and painting still possess an admirable freshness.

One of the greatest curiosities in the neigh-bourhood of Fontainbleau is a monument, of which Nature only has been the architect. It is a tree com…ly called the *Bouquet du Roi*. This tree, … is one of the finest in Europe, does not bifurca…, nor shoot out any branches until it reaches the height of forty feet. It raises its head ab…e all its neighbours with a noble dignity, and … a magnificent Corinthi-an column. The …al aspect of Fontainbleau is picturesque, … t agreeable. There are some very wil… …d romantic views. Beauti-ful trees, arising from the clifts of rocks, seem as it were destined to adorn the ruins of Nature, and to conceal her deformity. Dry sandy plains remind us of the Egyptian Thebais. *Louis IX.* was therefore not far wrong, when he dated his letters from "*My Desert* of Fon-ainbleau."

THE SHEWMAN.

SUNG IN THE EXCELLENT NEW PANTOMINE.

Dere you see de Dutch Citoyen avec le grand grimace,
Receive from de Citoyen François de Imperial embrace,
And dere be de Frenchman so kind to his Dutch broder,
Dat he squeeze him vid one hand, and pick his pocket
vid de oder.

Dere you see de Spanish grandee who stand *au desespoir*,
He fear de Frenchmin very much, and he fear de En-
glish more,
Between one and t'other he get beat black and blue;
For de Frenchman beat him if he don't fight, and John
Bull beat him if he do.

Dere be de French Voluntier vide de glorious ambition,
He run away for fear to serve in de grand requisition;
For liberty in France is kept in such fine preservation,
Dere isn't von littlebit of it to be had all over de nation.

Dere be de English Jack Tar never quitting his gun,
Till his enemy be sunk and de battaile be won,
And den foolish man he plunge into de wave,
To rescue his foe from a watery grave,
And after dat vid de grog he get drunk as you see,
Vid drinking de health of his King and his Countrie,
Vat you call a tree times tree.
Oh, pretty shew; oh, fine shew, &c.

His *Prussian Majesty* is said to have declared —"That he will maintain, with all his pow-"er, the system of neutrality he has adopted, "and that he will protect *the tranquillity of* "*Germany* against all attempts to disturb it. "His *Majesty* has also declared, that he could "not permit Sweden to prepare hostile arma-"ments, or to make demonstrations against the "French forces in the Electorate of Hanover."

The *Journal des Paris* intimates that the in-terest of France does not prevail at Constanti-nople; where "English *guineas* and Russian *in-trigues*" are accused of influencing the mind of the *Grand Seignior*.

In all the Catholic academies of Hungary, and the hereditary states of the Emperor of Germany, there have been appointed catechists and exhorters, in order that the knowledge and practice of religion may keep pace with other improvements. In the instructions to the cate-chists is the following paragraph: "As the grounds of religion have been *questioned* by phi-losophers, it is necessary that religious instructi-on in the academies should be founded upon AU-THORITY and FAITH; and that whatever may tend to sap this foundation, even critical and historical disquisitions concerning it, should be carefully avoided."—This is truly to make re-ligious instruction keep pace with other im-provements!

The affair of the late conspiracy at Wirtem-berg, against the life of the Duke, and some other persons of high distinction, is in the course of legal i…estigation; but some delay has oc-curred, "in consequence of an objection to an Extraordinary Committee, appointed by Go-vernment, as unconstitutional, and contrary to the principles of the German Empire.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S NEW STABLES AT BRIGHTON.—These stables, far surpass, in beau-ty and magnificence, any similar buildings now "…t …pe. They are erected upon the Grove promenade, where two hundred artificers have been employed for several months. T… beau-tiful structure is built in the form of a… …hi-theatre, with a circular ride in the cen… which there are stabling or stalls fo… so completely constructed, that his R… ness, in riding round, may view ev… the stable, each being an equal dist… other, with a door leading to each, … grand doors, or entrances, one opposit… vilion, & the other to the Promenade… of the buildings forms a dome, light… by rows of crown glass. Suspende… cap are a variety of Chinese figu… hores, bells, &c. over which, we … to be pedestal eighteen feet high, … blematic figure."

…t may be gratifying to the … Francis Cook, the blind S… …ed by his comrade in Lon… about whom so much intere… been restored to his per… was considered by th… town to be Gutta S… hope of remedy. … eminent Surgeo… shire, of the r… forme… way…

A QUAKER'S TOAST.

A short time since, an honest QUAKER dined with six jolly Parsons at a village near Bath— As the glass went round, each *Reverend* gave his toast or sentiment; at length it came to old broad brim's turn to give his, but he insisted he would not, it being contrary to the princi-ples of his persuasion; upon this the *Reverend Divines* became very clamorous, and threatened the poor Quaker—Nay, friends, says NATHAN, if I must give a SENTIMENT, why I will then, and taking up the glass, and lookly slyly at his companions, he gave, "*Forbearance to the* BLACK SLUG, *that devoureth one-tenth of the Hus-bandman's labour.*"

Three elopements in the fashionable world have lately taken place. Some of them have been in contemplation since the Pic-Nic Society existed, and residence at Brighton fixed the de-termination. The one is a Lady of high rank; the other a Lady who brought her husband a large fortune; she has gone off with a theatri-cal hero. The third is a Lady of title, and it is her second *faux pas*.

A most alarming deficiency in the duty on Spirits is the result of the tax laid by Mr. *Ad-dington*. The deficit is no less than 1,671,000l. a pretty convincing proof that it is not by the augmentation of duties that an increased reve-nue is to be expected! Mr. *Pitt* has devised a plan for the suppression of smuggling. Custom-houses are to be erected in the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and the most rigorous measures to be resorted to for the prevention of all con-traband. A deputation of gentlemen from Guernsey have had an interview with the *Chan-cellor* of the *Exchequer* in order to represent the fatal effects which the erection of a Custom-house will have on the trade of that Island— but in vain.

THE BISHOP OF RAPHOE.—This venerable Prelate died in the 93d. year of his age, at his seat at Raphoe, in the county of Donegal, in the North of Ireland. He was father of Ad-miral Whitshed, who assumed that surname in compliance with the will of the late Mr. Whit-shed, of Old Berlington-street, who bequeathed to him all his fortune.

It appears that an English Heifer, upon being lately opened, was discovered to have swallowed guinea and a half. This is the more remarka-ble, as it is long since John *Bull* has been pam-pered with such *sterling* food.

From the number of *Crim. Con.* Trials now pending, it is evident that some few of our fa-shionable fair ones have chosen rather to follow the example of Mrs. *Lee*—than to embrace the *sedate virtues* of her *Camphor-bag*!

The Consecration of Bonaparte reminds us of the Bon Mot of the celebrated Lord Peterbo-rough,—On being asked when in France, "*Si on sacroit les Rois on Angleterre*"—he replied, "*Oui, on les sacre—et les massacre aussi!*"— —What says the *Corsican* to this?

A suit has been recommenced against Lord Courtenay, to recover from him an estate of 16,000l. per annum. His Irish property, if un-diminished, will in a very short period amount to 70,000l. a year.

The prohibition against importing English, German, or other foreign newspapers into France —which must necessarily keep the people of that country *in the dark*, with regard to what is pas-sing in the other parts of Europe, is an admira-ble stroke of policy in the *enligbtened* Govern-ment of the Corsican.

An Irish Gentleman in company, a few nights since, seeing that the lights were so dim as on-ly to render the *darkness visible*, called out lust-ily, "Here, Waiter, let me have a couple of *daycent* candles, just that I may *see* how those others *burn*."

It was currently reported a few days since that *Mr. Pitt* was to lay a tax on *wearing boots*, in the manner of a licence. This probably, was confounded with the tax on horses, but *fashion* seems to have dissevered these articles for ever. Gentlemen ride in *pantaloons* and *nankeen trow-sers*, while *boots* are fit only for walking the streets, or *wearing* in the *House* of *Commons*.

Private letters from Vienna state that M. Batz, Deputy for the States of Wirtemburgh at Vienna, was arrested there upon the requisition of the Elector of Wirtemburgh, being accused of a *conspiracy*, of which it was the object to …ssinate the Elector and his principal Minister of State. M. Klupfelt, Deputy from the States of Wirtemburgh, is still at Vienna. Both the…se Gentlemen are unfriendly to the Elector, who lately demanded that they should be sent away from Vienna—a request which was refused.

BELLA! HORIDA BELLA!

WAR, in the eye of a sound moralist, (says a celebrated writer) is the most humiliating atti-tude in which human nature can exhibit itself. A thousand Men murdered on a field by other Men to whom they are total strangers, for a mi-serable question of political speculation, by which … inety … times out of a hundre… whic… …r p… …tains the victory, n… is th… … spectacle to make us exist… …uman form … be yet th… …tro… calami… has ever b… on, to the cold-blooded known by the name of S…

LINES TO THE MEMORY
OF THE MOST NOBLE
Charles Marquis Cornwallis.

* O great reward of patriotic days!
Thine be the tribute of thy Country's praiſe!
Whilſt our brave Sons, fir'd with the gen'rous flame,
Shall learn to venerate thy godlike name.

Farewel! who did'ſt thy King's affections ſhare,
And love of millions, yielded to thy care!
In either clime thy bright example glows,
‡ Oft' with angelic mercy quelling foes;
Save when the rage of war ſhot fierce alarms,
Then the great hero, clad in matchleſs arms!
Farewel! rare Stateſman, ignorant of art,
Farewel! great warrior, with a ſeraph's heart!
Farewel, Cornwallis! whom on *Indus* 'ſhore,
His blameleſs Sons unceaſing ſhall deplore!
O whilſt thy Spirit 'joys the realms of day,
Permit the lowly muſe, in humble lay,
Thy bright example t'unborn times to tell,
How greatly thou haſt liv'd how greatly fell!

Lo! whilſt thy fame thro' wond'ring worlds had ſpread
And whilſt hoar age had ſnow'd thy laurel'd head;
The wreath unfaded on thy temples ſhone,
(Who firſt did'ſt ſhake the proud *Myſorean's* throne:)
Yet ſpurning eaſe in thy Fore-father's Hall,
Thou cam'eſt, obedient to a nation's call,
On *Ganges'* banks to cloſe thy great career!
Whilſt thy poor country with a grateful tear,
Shall,—whilſt her breaſt with rending griefs doth glow,
This laſt poor boon o'er thy pale duſt beſtow,
The richeſt meed of fleeting man below!

Fort St. George, 1ſt. Nov. 1805.

* Written, we are informed, impromptu, by the Gentleman who propoſes to publiſh a ſketch of his Lordſhips life.

‡ Alluding to the mild and conciliating Adminiſtration of the Noble Marquis, when Viceroy of Ireland, during the late unhappy troubles.

FORT WILLIAM,—15th. October, 1805.

The Vice Preſident and Deputy Governor with ſincere regret performs the painful duty of directing the laſt tribute of Military Honors to be paid to the remains of that valuable Officer and meritorious public character, Lieutenant Colonel I. A. Kirkpatrick, of the Eſtabliſhment of Fort St. George, late Reſident at the Court of the Soubadar of the Deccan, in which ſituation he rendered important ſervices to the Honorable the Eaſt India Company.

A Funeral party to be furniſhed by His Majeſty's 64th. Regiment and to be commanded by a Field Officer is to be formed under the directions of the Commanding Officer at the preſidency for the purpoſe of attending the Corps of the deceaſed, which will be removed from the houſe of Mr, Buller at Chouranghie to the place of interment, at four o,clock this evening.

Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, commanding the Troops at the preſidency, will iſſue ſuch further orders as may appear to him to be neceſſary and proper for carrying the preceding order into effect.

By order of the Vice Preſident and Deputy Governor.

(Signed) L. HOOD
A. M. Secratary.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE
OF
MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

THE illuſtrious ſubject of this memoir acted with ſucceſs in the character of a Stateſman as well as that of a ſoldier. Like the Roman conſuls of old, he received and deſpatched ambaſſadors—he declared War and granted Peace. He fought for the preſervation of an empire in America—he retained and enlarged the Britiſh dominions in Aſia—and in Europe he humbled the enemies of his country, and, by his energy and humane policy, effectually cruſhed a civil war in the bud.

Marquis Cornwallis, whoſe family is very ancient and honourable, was born December 31ſt. 1738, and ſeems to have been intended from his cradle for the army. He accordingly entered into the ſervice at a very early age—and we find him in 1758, when only twenty years old, and at a period when promotions were leſs rapid than at preſent, a Captain in Colonel Craufurd's light infantry, under the title of Lord Broome. Three years after this he accompanied the Marquis of Granby to the continent, in the honourable and confidential capacity of one of his *aides-de-camp*, and was of courſe attendant on the perſon of that gallant nobleman during the campaign. It was thus, in the fields of Germany, and under the moſt ſkilful and celebrated generals of the day, that Lord Broome acquired the rudiments of the art of war, and prepared himſelf to command, by firſt learning to obey.

In 1761 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the twelfth-regiment of foot—and we, at the ſame time, find him diſcharging his civil duties, by ſitting as a repreſentative in parliament for the borough of Eye.

On the death of his father, who was the fifth peer of his family, in 1762, he of courſe vacated his ſeat in the Houſe of Commons, and appeared in the Houſe of Peers, under the title of Earl Cornwallis. In 1765 he was nominated one of the lords of the bed-chamber—and about the ſame time, was honored with the appointment of *aid-de-camp* to his preſent Majeſty, which was tantamount to a promotion in the army.

His ſpirit, however, was manly and independent. The favours of th[illegible] crown [illegible]d not [illegible]im forget the duties o[illegible] pee[illegible]—for [illegible]ed frequently againſt [illegible] in [illegible], and [illegible] adopted what is [illegible] *pular* *ſide* of the queſtion—in particular, when the memorable bill for ſecuring the legiſlative power of Great Britain over the American colonies was introduced into the upp[illegible]r-houſe, Lord Cornwallis was one of the fiv[illegible] to refuſe his conſe[illegible]. This feeble but reſpe[illegible]table oppoſition was h[illegible]ed by the venerable E[illegible] Camden. He alſo, on another remarkable [illegible]caſion, entered his proteſt againſt the que[illegible]n to vote away privilege in matters of [illegible]

Luckily for the natio[illegible] political, did not interfere with his milita[illegible]ree[illegible]r, for in 1766 he was promoted to the [illegible]nd of the thirty third regiment of foot, (which he held at his death) and two years afterwards, married Miſs Jemma Tulikens Jones, daughter of James Jones Eſq. whoſe ſingular ſucceſſion to a large fortune is related at large in the memoirs of the facetious Tate Wilkinſon. With this lady, who brought him two children (a ſon and a daughter,) he enjoyed every felicity the connubial ſtate is capable of yielding, until he was called on to embark with his regiment for America. On this occaſion Lady Cornwallis, inconſolable at the idea of parting from him, after urging every plea that affection could ſuggeſt, procured the king's leave of ab*ſ*ence. But, notwithſtanding all the fondneſs of a huſband, duty prevailed over affection, and a nice ſenſe of honour urged her well-beloved lord to forſake her. The ſeparation was, hovever, too much for her to bear, ſhe literally fell a prey to love, ſunk beneath the weight of he[r] grief, and died—thus affording a moſt ſingular and romantic inſtance of conjugal affection!

Shortly after his arrival in America, we find his Lordſhip ſerving under Sir William Howe, with the rank of major-genera[l].

This was not a conteſt in which large armies contended with each other, and in which the reſult of a battle was to decide the fate of an empire. On the contrary, it was what the French term a *petite guerre*; a war of poſts and of ſkirmiſhes, of night marches and ſurpriſes, in which the climate and the ſword cut off thouſands, without putting a period to hoſtilities. It is in vain, therefore, to expect any very ſplendid achievements on ſo narrow a field of enterprize, when it is recollected that both armies would have ſcarcely conſtituted an advanced guard to a continental general, in the conflicts we have ſo recently witneſſed.

In ſeveral of the ſubſequent events his Lordſhip took a very active part.

General Waſhington was deſirous to ſtrike a blow, that might poſſibly put a period to the war, and accordingly formed the daring project of capturing the earl and all his forces. Rochambeau, the French commander, entered with great ſpirit into the ſcheme; and it proved but too ſucceſsful.

During the political conteſts that took place in 1780 and 1783, his lordſhip was, for a time, deprived of his place as Lieutenant of the Tower of London, which he had obtained ſeveral years before; it was, however, in the year 1784, reſtored to him. The natural inaction of peace prevented his talents from being called into exerciſe for ſome years; but the affairs of India no ſooner began to aſſume a critical aſpect, than a man was looked for who united in his own perſon the eſteem and confidence of the king, the miniſtry, and the people. Lord Cornwallis was accordingly appointed to the high and important ſituation of Governor-general of Bengal, and to dignify his miſſion he was honoured with the order of the Garter.

No ſooner did he arrived there than a war took place with Tippoo Sultaun, ſon of the famous Hyder, who, from humble beginnings, attained great power, acquired extenſive territories, and organized an immenſe army. The conduct of hoſtilities was at firſt intruſted to the Madras government; but little or no progreſs being made, the Governor-general left Calcutta, and proceeded to the ſcene of action, where he arrived on the 12th. of December, 1790. Having inſtantly aſſumed the command of the grand army, he proceeded to Vellore, and ſeemed to mediate an attack on the Myſore country, by the Baramahal Valley. The Sultaun, un-acquainted with European tactics, was deceived by th[illegible]otion; for the Engliſh ſoon after made a ra[illegible]arch to the Muglu Paſs, through wh[illegible] penetrated with little or no oppo-[illegible] few miles of Bangalore, Tippoo's arm[illegible]h diſplayed itſelf on the heights, in e[illegible]nt order; and it ſoon appeared that his ſ[illegible]ts, as if in love with deſpotiſm, were att[illegible]both to his perſon and government. B[illegible]e however, was immediately inveſted, an[illegible]ah, or town, ſtormed and taken on th[illegible] day. The reduction of the fort itſe[illegible]d ſoon after.

[illegible]h troops having been joined by th[illegible]nd a reinforcement of five thou-[illegible]r Colonel Oldham, Lord Cor[illegible]wall[illegible]ned to march againſt Seringap[illegible]tar[illegible] of Tippoo; and on the 13[illegible] of [illegible] arrived within ſight o[illegible] pla[illegible]hich was expected to put a r[illegible]d reward all its la-[illegible]oſted thither a few days before, and occupied an advantageous camp, it was determined to carry it, if poſſible, by ſurpriſe; but this ſcheme proved abortive from the vigilance of the enemy, who were, nevertheleſs, obliged to abandon their poſition.

It was impoſſible, however, at this period, to attempt the ſiege of ſo formidable a place as Seringapatam; for, in addition to a variety of other cauſes, there was an abſolute deficiency in the article of proviſions.

Having, therefore, ſent notice to General Abercrombie, who was marching to his aſſiſtance, to return, the commander in chief deſtroyed his battering train, and retreated to Bangalore, being joined on his march thither by thirty thouſand Mahrattas.

Early, however, in the enſuing ſpring, the Britiſh army retraced its ſteps, and appeared once more before the metropolis of the myſore, where it found Tippoo againſtrongly intrenched. He was notwithſtanding, attacked, and compelled, as before, to retreat. Upon a junction with the Bombay army the regular approaches were made, redoubts were raiſed, and had it not been for ſome unlucky events, in reſpect to which his lordſhip was entirely blameleſs, ſtripped of his capital, and bereaved of his power, the Sultan would have been proſtrate at his feet.

He was compelled, however, to accept of ſuch terms as the Engliſh commander choſe to dictate. He conſented to cede a part of his dominions, paid a large ſum of money, undertook to furniſh a ſtill more conſiderable portion of treaſure, within a limited period, &c. and entruſted two of his Sons to the care of Lord Cornwallis, with whom they were to remain as hoſtages for the due performance of the treaty; every article of which was fulfilled with the moſt ſcrupulous punctuality.

This important war being now ended, highly to the honour of the Britiſh arms, Lord Cornwallis returned to England, without being enriched by a poſt, in which avarice and rapacity could eaſily have realized a princely fortune.

Honors and employments, both ſo well earned, awaited him at home. He had been before inveſted with the inſignia of the Garter; he was now (1792) created a Marquis, admitted a member of the Privy Council; and, in addition to his other appointments, was nominated to the lucrative office of Maſter-general of the Ordnance, in conſequence of which he had a ſeat in the Cabinet.

Returning once more to the boſom of domeſtic happineſs, the Marquis ſeemed to promiſe to himſelf a life of eaſe and quiet in his native country. Such, however, was not his deſtiny. Ireland was diſorganized. and the Engliſh power there ſhook to its very centre. It was even doubtful how long it would remain an appendage to Great Britain; for it was menaced by inſurrection within, and invaſion from without. One of theſe events had actually taken place, and the other ſoon followed.

In this critical ſtate of affairs, the eyes of the Cabinet, and the Nation, were once more turned towards him, and he was inveſted with the vice-regal powers, amidſt the acclamations of both kingdoms. His adminiſtration was however ſhort, but ſucceſsful. The union of the inſurgents was diſſolved, the diſaffected diſarmed, and an invading enemy taken captive. But his adminiſtration was accompanied by merits of another, and of a better kind; for Military deſpotiſm was in a great meaſure ſubdued, the ſyſtem of *plunder* and of free quarters checked, and the *torture*, the rack, the whip, the ſcourge, and the *halter*, aboliſhed, as inſtruments not within the pale of a Legitimate Government.

In conſequence of the alarm which was ſpread in England reſpecting the formidable reſiſtance and activity of the native powers combined againſt us, and the ſtate of our Eaſt India poſſeſſions, Marquis Cornwallis was again called upon by his Sovereign to fill the important and exalted ſituation of Governor-general of Bengal. His Lordſhip had long been eminent for that extenſive wiſdom and ſound policy, which are the fruits of a great and comprehenſive mind; and poſſeſſing, in a degree commenſurate with the importance and purpoſes of his miſſion, a local and intimate knowledge of all the political concerns of India; the full confidence of his country, and the eſteem and veneration of the native princes;—he had, by theſe peculiar and moſt honorable advantages, a ſuperior and diſtinguiſhed claim, as the object of a nation's choice. That nation, therefore, had a complete reliance on the farther exerciſe of thoſe brilliant and *conciliating* acquirements, which had ſo often obtained univerſal applauſe and admiration.

Immediately on his Lordſhip's arrival in In[illegible]a preparations were made for his proceeding [illegible]o join and aſſume the perſonal command of the A[illegible] in the Field. The native energies of his [illegible]d were as yet undamped by increaſing years; [illegible]d the dignity of his character, as a Hero and [illegible] a Man, ſhone with [illegible]iſhed luſtre. But his Lordſhip's health [illegible]een gradually declining, and, with in[illegible]ble perſeverance, he had made conſiderabl[illegible]vances in his progreſs to the Field, when his indiſpoſition pu[illegible] on it[illegible] fatal appearance. It was on Saturday, the 5th. of October, 1805, at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares, that i[illegible] Divine Providence to terminate the great and glor[illegible]us career of this venerable and illuſtrious nobleman.

As long as ſplendid martial achievements and heroic fame ſhall be honored;—as long as the dignity, nobleneſs, virtue, and ſublimity, of the human character ſhall be objects of admiration, and afford a ſtimulus to arduous and laudable exertion, the memory of Marquis Cornwallis will be cheriſhed and revered. It will be embalmed in the recollection of a grateful country, and poſterity will contemplate a life, paſſed in truly eminent and exalted ſervices, with ſentiments of profound eſteem and praiſe.

[*Cal. Tel.*]

LONDON,—4th. June.

Jerome Bonaparte has arrived from A[illegible] now at Genoa. His *princeſs* is in Eng[illegible]d.

On the 13th. Ultimo, in the Cour of Chan[illegible]y, the Lord Chancellor delivered Judgement in the caſe of Miſs Seymour. His Lordſhip decreed that the guardianſhip of this young Lady did not belong to Mrs. Fitzherbert, but to the family of Lord Hugh Seymour.

Mr. Roſcoe's life and Pontificate of *Leo the tenth* has at length appeared in four Volumes.

At the Theatre de la Cité, at Paris they are repreſenting a play entitled, "*Holkar, or the Engliſh in Indoſtan*" at another theatre there is got up a Pantomime called "*Holkar.*"

Paris, June 3d.—The King of Sweden, informed that his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia had ſent the order of the Black Eagle to the Emperor of the French, immediately returned the enſigns of that order, which the father of the preſent King of Pruſſia had given him when a child, as a mark of friendſhip for his father. The King of Sweden, in ſending back the order to the King of Pruſſia, declared that as there was ſo great [illegible]ance between him and the Emperor Napoleon in al[illegible]ſpects, it was impoſſible that they could be members of the ſame order.

The King of Pruſſia, at firſt angry at ſuch a ſtep, ſaid ſmiling, "I am vexed for my couſin of Sweden; he does not perceive that in the eyes of Europe and of poſterity, no more poignant epigram could be made againſt him." Yet he has thought fit to recal his Legation, until the King of Sweden be in proper *keeping*, an event which the progreſs of his diſeaſe renders very near. *Moniteur.*

Pierre-paul Dubuc, formerly Tippoo's Admiral, and well known in India, and Jean Jacques Antoine Thomas Roſſolin, accuſed of being Engliſh ſpies in France, have been found guilty by a military Commiſſion, condemned to death, and Executed.

Algiers, 27th March. On the morning of the 16th. the Dey being alone about half a league from the town, in the midſt of the new fortifications now conſtructing, was ſuddenly attacked by four Turks well armed After firing two piſtols at him, the Assassins fell upon him ſword in hand, and wounded him in ten places. The guards at the works inſtantly ran to his aſſiſtance, and killed two of the aſſaſſins on the ſpot; the other two effected their eſcape.

The Dey was firſt conveyed into his garden, ſituated at a ſhort diſtance from the place in which the aſſaſſination was committed; and the night following was carried to his palace. For ſeveral days he ſuffered the moſt violent pain; but it is now ſaid that none of his wounds are mortal.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, the 20th November 1805.

Bombay Courier Extraordinary.

NOVEMBER, 5th. 1805.

Yesterday anchored in the Harbour the ship Minerva, Capt. John Cumming, from Bussora, bringing an overland Packet, which gives us the English papers down to the 9th. and the Continental papers down to the 25th. of July.

The intelligence brought by this opportunity is of very considerable moment. The State of the Continent has hitherto suffered no material change, but every thing looks as if hostilities were not distant, and afford hopes that a combination against the power and rapacity of Bonaparte has been, or speedily will be, formed. His strides to universal domination are rapid and open.

[illegible] from the Ligurian Republic on [illegible] waited on him in the name of the Genoese to unite to France the Ligurian Republic, and to deign to grant them the happiness of being his subjects—Bonaparte replied in a Speech filled with severe invective against the Maritime Tyranny of the English; declared himself animated only by a sense of the interest and dinity of man, and observing that England refused to co-operate in these liberal ideas, of late, he adds, that a great power of the Continent has shewn quite as much disinclination to them. In order to remove the evils that weak states must sustain from the great, he therefore declares his readness to take the Ligurians Commerce under the protection of the French Fl[ag] and to grant the Republic, the happiness and honor of forming a part of the Great Nation. It is strongly reported that there are intentions of removing the seat of the Kingdom of Italy from Milan to Rome; and when we know that he has an hundred thousand Veterans in Italy, between the encampments of Marengo and Naples, it is evident that it depends solely on his pleasure what City is to become the Capital of that degenerate kingdom.

On the 13th. June, he reviewed on the plain of Monte-chiaro, 48 Battalions of Infantry and 45 Squadrons of Cavalry, with 60 pieces of Cannon, commanded by Marshal Bessieres. Prince Eugene Beauharnois has been appointed *Viceroy* of the Kingdom of Italy. Whether the great preparations made in that kingdom, have a continental war in view, it is impossible to ascertain, the nature of the propositions made to Boparte by the Emperor of Russia is still unknown. But the strong expressions used in his answers to the Ligurian Deputation proves that he considers them as decidedly friendly to the English interest. His declaration to the States of Italy, that in case of war, he will be in the midst of it; and the marches of the Austrian troops to the frontier, give some hopes that Austria is not adverse to the confederacy.

That negotiations with some States have gone a considerable length is evident from His Majesty's Message of the 12th. of June to the House of Commons, which states that the Communications, which have taken place with some Powers of the Continent, are not brought to such a point as to enable His Majesty to lay the result before the House; that it might be of essential importance to have it in his power to avail himself of a very favorable conjuncture for giving effect to such a concert with other Powers, as may afford the best means of resisting the inordinate ambition of France, and of leading to such a termination of the present contest, as may be consistent with the permanent safety and interest of His Majesty's dominions, and the independence of Europe: and therefore recommending that provision should be made for enabling him to take such measures, and enter into such engagements, as the exigencies of affairs may require.

It is impossible that any of the Powers of Europe can be indifferent to the alarming consistency and [illegible]ness which every day seems to add to the gigantic force of France; the terror or the weakness of Austria, and the perverse politics of Prussia are formidable obstacles in the way of a combination which delay may perhaps render for ever ineffectual. The new Emperor still pursues his plan of hostility against the Trade of England. All commerce between Holland and England has been prohibited. The baneful effects of his regulations have been so severely felt in Holland, that the Law has already begun to be modified in its practice. Schimmelpenninck it is said talks of a *peace* as not distant, probably to give some gleams of hope to his ruined and despairing subjects. A report was propagated that Brussels was to be the Seat of Congress, to which M. Novosilkoff was to repair on the part of the Emperor Alexander, and Joseph Bonaparte, on the part of his brother. Napoleon has made another attempt to get his rank acknowledged by the Porte, by sending M. Joubert to Constantinople with a letter to the Grand Signior; but [it does] not appear that he had succeeded according to his wishes.

Several ch[anges] of moment have taken place at home. In consequence of the report of the Committees appointed to re-examine the matters contained in the tenth report, Lord Melville on the 11th. June, requested to be heard at the bar of the House of Commons. The request being complied with, he addressed the House in a speech of two hours and a quarter, explaining and vindicating his conduct. He then retired; and Mr. Whitbread rising, went over the grounds of charge against his Lordship, and concluded by moving, "That Henry Viscount Melville has been guilty of several high crimes and misdemeanors, and ought to be impeached for the same." Mr. Bond, agreeing in general with Mr. W. differed as to the mode of proceeding, and moved as an amendment, "that the Attorney General be directed to file a criminal information against Lord Melville, in the Court of King's Bench." The Debate was long, being adjourned to the 12th. Sir William Grant, Mr. Hawkins Browne, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Dundas Saunder, Mr. Canning and the Attorney General were adverse to any further proceedings.

Lord Temple, Lord Henry Petty, Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Grey supported Mr. Whitbread's motion, while Henry Addington, Mr. Vansitart and most of Mr. Addington's friends were for the mode of proceeding by information. On the vote being put, there were for the impeachment 195. against it 272. Majority against the impeachment 77. On the division on Mr. Bond's amendment, there were, For 238. Against 229. Majority in favor of the amendment 9. This vote which was carried by the union of Addington's party with the opposition, probably completed the *rupture* between Mr. Pitt and Lord Sidmouth. The friends of Lord Melville saw so many difficulties in the mode of proceeding now laid down, that on the 25th. of June, Mr. Leycester moved to substitute an impeachment for a criminal prosecution against his Lordship.

This was opposed by Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Fox and Mr. Windham, Lord Henry Petty and Mr. Banks, and supported by Mr. Pitt, Sir W. Burrowes and the Solicitor General. The motion was carried by 166. to 143; in consequence of which Mr. Whitbread appeared at the Bar of the House of Lords, on the 26th. of June, attended by a very great number of the members of the Lower House, and impeached Lord Melville of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, pledging the House to appear in due time to exhibit particular articles, and make good the same. The Impeachment consists of Eight separate Charges.

The Trial it is supposed will take place in the Ordinary Hall of the House of Peers. On the 14th. came on the discussion of the questions in which Mr. Pitt had been involved, regarding the tenth Report. His defence was manly and convincing; no person in the House for a moment charged him with pecuniary corruption; the only blame which any party ventured to attach to him, was a neglect of the form of procuring a Bill of Indemnity for his informal disposal of the public money. Leave was granted to bring in a Bill to that effect. The Debates were conducted on both sides with the most honorable moderation and candour. Early in July Lord Sidmouth gave in his resignation, and is followed in his secession by those friends who compose his party.

The expedition under Sir J. Craig arrived at Gibraltar, where it has staid for some time, the Troops being landed. It is said that it was destined against Minorca, but that the expedition is now abandoned, in consequence of certain accounts that the works had been repaired, and the garrison reinforced to such an extent, as to render any attempt hopeless.

The operations of the Grand Combined fleet in the West Indies have not been adequate to the magnitude or strength of the armament. Disease appears early to have begun its attacks, in consequence of the crowded state of the ships —and 3000 of their men are said to have been buried soon after their arrival at Martinique. In consequence of this mortality the fleet is supposed to have been detained at the island, while the time for successful operation was passing away.

The Sir W. Pulteney, Northampton, Sarah Christiana, William Pitt, Europe, Glory, Anna, Maria, Diana, Jane Dutchess of Gordon, and Comet *outward-bound* East Indiamen, were at the Motherbank on the 7th. June, where the Pursers had arrived with their Dispatches.

The Emperor of Russia, has written to Moreau, offering him a commission as General of Infantry in his service, with 12,000 roubles, to pay his Expences to Russia.

On the 1st. July, Mr. A. Hamilton Rowan appeared at the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, and pleaded his Majesty's Pardon, which was allowed.

In spite of the large force sent to the West Indies, the following Squadrons are at Sea.

Twenty-one sail of the Line off Brest, Lord Gardner,
Five ditto Coast of Ireland Admiral Drury,
Seven ditto Rochefort, [Admi]ral Graves,
Nine ditto Ferrol, [illegible] Calder,
Nine ditto Cadiz, [C]ollingwood.

NEW YORK CHRONICLE,—17th. June.

The brig Active, arrived at Baltimore, in 12 days from St. Bartholomews, informs, that a brig belonging [to B]oston arrived there about the 10th. of M[ay], who reported that on his passage from Marseilles, he fell in with the Toulon French fleet in the night, off Gibraltar, consisting of 19 sail of the line, 7 frigates and several brigs, and was in company with them steering S. W. for two or three days, and finally they outsailed him. Capt. B. adds that the day the brig arrived an account was received from Martinique of the fleet having arrived there, and that an embargo had been laid on all vessels there and at Guadaloupe; that admiral Lafosse had issued orders to the different islands directing all masters of English vessels to look out for their own preservation, as he could not afford them any protection against the large French naval force which had arrived. The day appointed for the sailing of the English windward island fleet, was on the 20th. from St. Kitts and to rendezvous with those from Surinam, Demerara, &c. It was supposed at St. Bartholomews, that a part of the French fleet would be sent to St. Kitts or Tortola for the purpose of taking the English vessels there.

THE COMBINED FLEET.—Various accounts from different West India islands concur in announcing the arrival at Martinique, of the French and Spanish fleets. They do not however agree as to the precise number of ships of the line, frigates, troops, &c.—By two arrivals at our Lazaretto, on Wednesday afternoon from St. Bartholomews, we are informed that the conjunct fleets amounted to 21 sail of the line. It was understood they put in there for the purpose of ascertaining the operations of the *Rochefort squadron*, and to water—after which some momentous enterprize was to be attempted.

DUBLIN.

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Richard Rochford, Esq. stood indicted for the Murder of *Richard Castells*, Esq. so far back as the 19th. August 1789.

Mr. *Peter Burroughs* stated the case, with peculiar candour, but much firmness. The alledged murder resulted from a duel between the Gentleman arraigned, and the deceased, as deposed by the following witnesses:

The Rev. Josiah Erskine proved being a second to the deceased on the day laid in the indictment, at a field adjacent to the Circular-road near Drumcondra. Mr. Rochford, *then* a lad of the College, was attended by Mr. Patrick Smith, as his friend, and two brothers of the deceased, one George Castells, and the other James, were present. It was stipulated by the seconds, that the combatants should fire by signal, and at thirteen paces distance, at which marks they were set. Witness having never seen the prisoner before or since, failed in indentifying him, but Mr. James Castells, the brother of the deceased, proved it fully.

Mr. Erskine resumed his evidence, and further proved, that he made proposals of accommodation to this effect, that if Mr. *Rochford* would apologise for the scurrilous language he used to the deceased, the latter would apologise for the blow he had given; this proposal was not acceded to, and the parties took their ground. Mr. Rochford, the witness, most peremptorily deposed, fired his pistol, after having *approached* his antagonist at least *two yards*, the ball of which took place above his right Eye, and he instantly expired. Previous to the firing of the pistol, Mr. Smith, as witness further deposed, called to the prisoner, and desired him not to leave his position; and after the fire, he was positive that Smith exclaimed, "*He will be hanged*" meaning the prisoner; after the ball had been lodged, and instantaneous death had ensued, the prisoner continued to approach the deceased, when he, the witness, seized on him; but after some confid[illegible] left, in the approach of the decease[d illegible] [illegible]r, any more mischief might occur, h[e] [illegible] hold, and the prisoner retreated. [He di]d not recollect whether the sign[al] which was that of the clapping of Mr. [illegible] hands, had been given or not.

On cross-examination witnessed acknow[ledg]ed, that the accident affected him confider[ably] and that his mind continued in much agit[ation]. Every title of this evidence relative to [the pri]soner advancing from his ground, M[illegible] [illegible] positively *contradicted*, as he did [illegible] a[illegible] [illegible]d to him, of telling the prison[er] hi[illegible] [illegible]on, and the exclamation, he [illegible] he, however, asserted, that [illegible] [illegible]red before the signal agreed [illegible] g[illegible] [an]d believed he had done so [illegible] ce[illegible]g the intention of the [illegible] wa[it] for the signal; this or[illegible] having perce[ive]d that th[illegible] had been snapped, and [illegible] witnesses were then [illegible] *confronted on the tabl[e]* [illegible] asserting that he [illegible] on the ground cocked, primed and loaded. Did not recollect that he attempted to draw the ball as Smith deposed, and alledged as a reason, that he feared the deceased's brother would be angry. Mr. Erskine at this transaction was not in orders, and believes he is now between 35 and 36 years old.

James Castells, Esq. Barrister at Law, deposed, that he took as speedy means as possible to institute a prosecution against the prisoner, whom he had a right to conceive a fugitive from justice.—He had informations preferred against him on the 20th. of February 1790, but could not apprehend him; understood that in the year 1801 he was in London—made every possible enquiries with a view to bring him to prosecution, for which purpose he obtained, in 1804, a Chief Justice's warrant against him. To combat the idea of the prisoner being a fugitive, notwithstanding a precipitate quitting of the College immediately after the duel, the Earl of Fingal was adduced as an evidence, who proved, that about five years since, he, under strong recommendations from England, did introduce the prisoner to the *Marquis Cornwallis*, who was then Lord Lieutenant, and that he was as public as any other gentleman. Major Darnell, a brother officer, deposed to the honorable and gentlemanly conduct of the prisoner, and that he was, when with his regiment, as public as any other officer. Dr. Elrington deposed that the prisoner, about the period of this fatal accident, was under his tuition at College—he was then a youth of exemplary moral conduct, and gentlemanlike demeanour, but of a proud and high spirit; he quitted the College, and witness was unacquainted with the place of his retreat.

The Jury, without retiring, brought in a verdict—Not guilty of murder, but guilty of *manslaughter*.

BONAPARTE FAMILY.

A French writer pretends to have discovered in some German genealogy an account of the antiquity of the family of *Bonaparte*. It may be traced, he says, in the history of the wars in Italy in the 13th century; and, to render the discovery still more acceptable, he has taken care to enrol the Bonapartes with the *Ghibellines*, so that, six centuries since, they were enemies of—the *Guelphs!*

Madame *Letitia Bonaparte*, the mama of the *Emperor*, is said to be addicted to all the superstitions of the Romish Church, and to have, also, a strong belief in the appearance of *Ghosts*, and the efficacy of *charms*. Her hopeful son, it is reported, has likewise some queer dark notions about his presiding star and his fortune: but, it is to be presumed, that he does not adopt his mother's faith in super-natural appearances; for if he did, the poor *Emperor* would, indeed, find that,

"*Uneasy* lies the head that wears a *Crown*."

There is an officer of state, who has not yet, as we hear, been appointed in the new Imperial Government of France. Whether it be the Grand Judge, or the Arch-Chancellor, or whatever dignitary may be nominated "*Keeper* of his Majesty's *Conscience*," he will have a tolerably troublesome employment. It should seem as if the fittest officer for that high occupation would be the *Constable* of the Empire.

The determination of Bonaparte to remain inflexible with regard to any indulgence towards his youngest brother *Jerome*, unless he resolves basely to *desert his wife*; and his giving as a reason why he should, without that condition, not be expected to do any thing for *Jerome* because *Jerome* had done nothing hitherto for *him*, reminds us of similar reasoning having been used by an Irishman, who swore, that he would do nothing for his posterity, *because* his posterity had never done any thing for him.

Bonaparte seems to contemplate the French precisely in the point of view in which Louis XV. was instructed to regard them. When that Prince was only seven years old, he happened on a St. Louis's-day to look very earnestly at the crowd about the Thuilleries. His worthy Governor (the Marechal de Villeroi) took that opportunity of saying to him, —"Look at them, Sire; these are all *your people*—they all belong to you—and you have the power of *life* & *death* over every one of them."

JEROME BONAPARTE.—A Norfolk Virginia) Paper says—"Our opinion of M. Jerome is, that he has neither the guilty ambition of some [o]f his Brothers, the loose and fashionable morals [of] others, nor the strong and commanding intel[lect of] [illegible]. His conduct while in this coun[tr]y has been such as to preserve him from ran[c]orous anim[ad]version. In reference, however, [to] his cond[uct] as a [m]an who has carefully [illegible] [illegible] British Tars, the [illegible] [ca]ll him "[illegible]" The pre[illegible] *[illegible]e costume* is dignified [illegible] [illegible] appella[tion illegible] *[illegible] recio[illegible]* [illegible]ely proper [illegible] [o]f those celeb[rated illegible]s and THAIS!

FEMALE SEDUCTION.

Southerwood v. Ramſden.

This was an action of treſpaſs, brought by the Plaintiff to recover damages againſt the Defendant, for the *Seduction* of his *Daughter*, and thereby depriving him of the benefit of her ſervices.

Mr. *Erſkine*, in ſtating the caſe of the Plaintiff, ſaid that he was the father of the unhappy girl who had been ſeduced, and an officer of the cuſtoms. In the courſe of his duty, he was frequently obliged to be abſent from home for ſeveral days together; being ſtationed on board of merchant ſhips, at the Cuſtom Houſe, for the purpoſe of preventing illicit practices. The mother of the girl was a laundreſs, and had been accuſtomed to her aſſiſtance, until her intimacy with the Defendant. She was *young*, *handſome*, and *inexperienced*, only 20 years of age, the Defendant was an extenſive farmer and cow-keeper, of a very conſiderable property, married, the father of five children by his wife, and upwards of 50 years of age. One evening he met the girl in Newgate-ſtreet; he at firſt admired her beauty; declared he was ſmitten with her, and could never be happy without her; ſhe refuſed to tell where ſhe lived; he perſevered in following his plan up; he perſuaded her to meet him, he took an apartment for her; and, in the event, ſeduced her. She was, however, reclaimed and brought back; but he again got poſſeſſion of her; ſhe became pregnant by him, and was delivered of a male child. From the character which would be given of her; her innocence, her youth, and inexperience, all called upon the Jury to give very ſerious damages.

Elizabeth Southerwood, the girl, was firſt examined. Her appearance fully juſtified the deſcription of the Learned Counſel. She gave her evidence with much clearneſs and preciſion; ſhe depoſed that in the month of December, laſt, her father was abſent from home on duty, and ſhe was going to a gentleman in Theobald's-row, Holborn, one evening from Rotherhithe, where her father reſided, when ſhe met the Defendant in Newgate-ſtreet: he accoſted her, and walked with her to Theobald's-row, where he waited for her until ſhe had executed her buſineſs; on their return he told her he was a ſingle man, and wiſhed her to go and live with him; by his perſuaſion ſhe engaged to meet him on the following Thurſday upon London-bridge. She had never ſeen him before: he aſſured her ſhe ſhould not repent it, as he would make a ſettlement on her for life. On the day appointed, ſhe was going to meet him, when ſhe ſaw her father, who had come off duty; he had no knowledge whatever of where ſhe was going, ſhe told him ſhe was going after a ſervice. When ſhe came to London-bridge ſhe met the Defendant; they got into a coach, and drove to a Mrs. Bulman's at Hoxton, where ſhe drank tea; they met ſeveral times afterwards, and at laſt ſhe agreed to go live with him, when he took a houſe, where ſhe, Mrs. Bulman, and a Mr. Allen, a friend of the latter's reſided. She told her father ſhe had got a place in the family of 'Squire Stapleton, of Lincolnſhire, who was then living in Alderton-ſtreet. She ſaid this by deſire of the defendant, and afterwords wrote letters home, as if from the country. After this period the Defendant and ſhe lived together as man and wife. She became pregnant almoſt a year after ſhe firſt went with him.

The Defendant then left her without money, and rent due; the landlord ſeized, and ſhe was obliged to ſell her furniture. She afterwards ſaw the Defendant, and told him her ſituation, he gave her a pound note, and never went near her after that time. Her father ſupported her in her lying in, and paid all her expences, but the Defendant never gave her a ſingle farthing afterwards, and treated her with the greateſt contempt. She ſwore poſitively, ſhe never was connected with any other man; he was the father of her child; and her own father never conſented to her living with him.

Several female Witneſſes were called to the character of this girl, all of whom agreed that ſhe was an induſtrious girl, and decent in her manners.

Mrs. Bulman's evidence chiefly went to contradict the girl, ſo far as reſpected a converſation which ſhe had reſpecting the mate of a Ship, whom ſhe ſwore the girl had confeſſed to her, ſhe had an improper connection with. She alſo ſwore that ſhe told the girl that the Defendant was a married man with a family, the firſt evening ſhe came to her houſe.

Mr. Allen, the *paramour* of the laſt witneſs, who was a cow-keeper as well as the Defendant, and between 50 and 60 years of age, was alſo examined as to this latter circumſtance. Several female witneſſes were called to prove the girl had been at a common brothel in Berkley-ſtreet, which ſhe had ſo poſitively denied, and that ſhe had conducted herſelf with great indecency and irregularity. But, upon their croſs-examination, it turned out, that at the period they ſwore to, ſhe was far advanced in [illegible] pregnancy, which caſt an air o[illegible] [illegible]probability upon [illegible] ſtory.

Mr. *Erſkine*, in a moſt able ſpeech conſidered this as a moſt deteſtable and infamous defence as ever preſented itſelf to the eyes and ears of a Court of Juſtice. There was a deliberate ſeduction made ſtrong, by the Defendant's own evidence.

The Jury withdrew for ſome time, and then brought in a verdict of 300l. DAMAGES for the PLAINTIFF.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

LOVER'S VOWS.

The labour of the Critic is at preſent by no means light—for the *Young Roſcius* has produced a kind of *theatrical fuſion*.—In ſpeaking of him, the public will not be ſatisfied with a mere haſty review of his performance—they will not ſuffer the ſubject to be contemplated ſlightly nor diſmiſſed haſtily—they wiſh the Critic to follow him through every ſpeech, to dwell upon every ſcene, to mark his pauſes, his emphaſis, his geſtures, the animation and intelligence of his eye, the faſcination of his manner, the elegance of his attitudes, his unwearied, eternal attention to the ſcene. Of merit ſuch as his, the public expect the moſt ample details and the moſt minute inſpection. Thoſe expectations, as far as depends upon us, ſhall not be diſappointed. We delight in the labour, we delight in the boy.

Though he was announced to perform *Young Narval* again laſt night, he appeared in the character of *Frederick*, in LOVER'S VOWS. *Lover's Vows*, as our Readers know, is from the Kotzebue ſchool—not the moſt moral ſchool.

Indeed it has often ſurpriſed us that *Lover's Vows* ever became a favourite—it is entirely in the *larmoyante* ſtyle. There is no relief—it is *all diſtreſs*, there is no vigour in the language—no variety in the incidents—there is but one ſtrong or well written ſcene in the Play, the ſcene between *Frederick* and the *Baron*, in the fourth Act. The part of *Frederick* is infinitely below the *Young Roſcius*—it does not afford him ſufficient ſcope for his abilities. It may be fitted to his age but not to his talents. There is nothing to ſurpriſe—nothing to call forth the ſpirit of the hero—the defiance of the ſoldier—it is monotonous and tame in every part but one. The ſcenes between the *Baron* and his daughter and *Anhalt*, fatiguing *Anhalt*, are eternal. There is a languor, a poverty, a barrenneſs in them, that we cannot think, therefore, the play of *Lover's Vows* to have been well ſelected—not that we would be ſuppoſed to inſinuate that the Young Roſcius did not perform the part as well is it could be performed.—The firſt ſcene with his mother was extremely well played. The tenderneſs, the ſorrow for her diſtreſs, were admirably pourtrayed. The following ſpeech was loudly applauded.

"Ill, and I was not with you—I will now never leave you more Look Mother, how tall and ſtrong I am grown. Theſe arms can now afford you ſupport—they can and ſhall procure you ſubſiſtence"

The manner in which he received the diſcloſure of his mother's ſad ſtory was irreſiſtible. He would not oppreſs her with his eyes whilſt ſhe was avowing her ſhame—he folded his arms, he bent his eyes in mournful agony to the ground, "*more in pity that in anger*.." The ſpirit and fire with which he gave the following words was electrifying:

"Curſed be that Son who could find his Mother guilty, altho' the world ſhould call her ſo."

The ſpeech was received with ſhouts of applauſe.

The indignation which he feels at the conduct of his father, was moſt forcibly expreſſed:

"My heart is ſatisfied with a mother—No—I will not go to him—I will not diſturb his peace—I leave that taſk to his *conſcience*"

He laid a marked and peculiar emphaſis on the word conſcience.

The ſcene in which he attempts to rob the *Baron* was as well performed as it could be. there is little merit in the ſcene itſelf; but every thing that could be done for it, he did; particularly in that ſpeech in which he confeſſes that he was tempted to the robbery by his mothet's diſtreſs:—

"For her it was I drew my ſword—for her I am ready to die."

It was impoſſible to give more expreſſion to the ſentence than he did.

We haſten to the great ſcene in the fourth [illegible] with one preliminary obſervation upon the [illegible]ene in that act. When *Amelia* brings in [illegible] iſon ſome refreſhment for him, ſhe te[illegible] [illegible]t the man againſt whom he had lift[illegible] [illegible]d, was *Baron Wildenheim*, his fath[illegible] [illegible] emotion with which he delivered the [illegible]s, "*My father*," was inimitably fine. [illegible]e ſcene with the *Baron* is, perhaps, one of [illegible]eſt pieces of acting. He encounters hi[illegible] [illegible]er's preſence with a firm and ſteady eye; [illegible]daunted by the haughtineſs with which he [illegible]ed: he ſurveys the *Baron* with a feel[illegible] of [illegible]ep indignation for his cruelty to his [illegible] he[illegible] the keenneſs with which he p[illegible] [illegible] cutting nature of his rebuke; t[illegible] [illegible] awful intereſt of his ſtory; th[illegible] [illegible]ich he alarms the conſcience [illegible] and winds his feelings up to the [illegible] and remorſe, were in th[illegible]

"My father does not diſcard me for my vices; he does not know me; has never ſeen me; he abandoned me, even before I was born."

The manner in which he delivered this ſpeech was admirably calculated to touch the conſcience of the Baron; he proceeded with increaſed effect.

"All the world diſclaimſ me except my mother, and there again I have to thank my father."

He moved every heart by the admirable pathos with which he delivered the firſt part of the following ſpeech, and the cutting rebuke with which he cloſed the laſt.

"After five years abſence from my mother, I returned this very day and found her dying in the ſtreets for want—not even a hut to ſhelter her, or a pallet of ſtraw—but my father, he feels not that! He lives in a palace, ſleeps on the ſofteſt down, enjoys all the luxuries of the great, and when he dies, a funeral ſermon, will praiſe his great benevolence, his chriſtian charities"

The diſcovery of himſelf to the *Baron*—the tone with which he reproaches him—the manner of his ſpeaking the words—" you ſhall deliver me into the hands of Juſtice"—the terrifying expreſſion he gave to the ſpeech,

"And when you turn your head from my extended corſe, you will behold my weeping Mother? Need I paint how her eyes will greet you?"

drew down a ſtorm and tempeſt of applauſe.

Equally excellent was the manner of his *exit*, with theſe words,

"I have made a ſinner tremble."

In the fifth act there is little for him to do—he has but one ſhort ſcene with his father—he performed it as well as it could be done. Yet we muſt repeat, that the Play is moſt tame and monotonous—the character of Frederick is far below his talents; no actor could have performed it ſo well, but we confeſs we ſhould have been glad that its repetition had not been announced for to night.

THE SECRET POLICE.

Bonaparte has at this moment a gang of intriguers, who ſurround our Miniſters, Ambaſſadors, and other diplomatic agents in every Continental Court. Under the moſt plauſible pretences, they begin a correſpondence with the repreſentatives of our *Sovereign*, obtain ſome letters from them in their hand-writing, which afterwards ſerve as models to forge ſimilar ones, of what contents the Corſican and his accomplices hold neceſſary for their ſcandalous and evil purpoſes, either to ſilence the clamours of Frenchmen, or the complaints of foreigners. Theſe political intriguers and ſpies are perſons of talents and inſinuating manners, who, ſince the revolution, have, by turns, been republicans or terroriſts, royaliſts or jacobins, but who have equally ſerved and betrayed all parties. From having aſſociated with and been in the confidence of all former Emperors of faction, they are well acquainted with all their ſecrets and plans, as well as with the general politics of Europe. They travel now upon the Continent as perſons proſcribed by *Bonaparte*, and who have no hopes of returning to France as long as this Uſurper tyranniſes over that country. They ſpeak, like all other apoſtates, with a hypocritical repentance of their former revolutionary errors, and hold up their preſent poverty as an evidence of their paſt honeſty, though, in fact, they are both rich and well paid by their employers. In ſome places, as happened lately at Naples to one of theſe agents of *Bonaparte's* Secret Police, when ſuſpected by thoſe they intend to dupe, they cauſe themſelves to be perſecuted by the Uſurper's Ambaſſadors, and, of courſe, ordered away in an *honorable* manner by the Government of the country, as perſons diſagreeable, or regarded as dangerous by the Emperor of the *French*, whoſe anger they have incurred, which is a new title to confidence in the next capital to which his views or plots ſend them. In this manner they wander from country to country, convince the ignorant, deceive the weak, delude the unſuſpicious, aud often impoſe even upon the moſt ſagacious and penetrating. Theſe men are found at Conſtantinople as well as at St. Peterſburgh, at Naples, Rome, Madrid, and Liſbon, as well as at Vienna, Berlin, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, and form the ſtrongeſt links of that known but impregnable chain of ſecret agents of *Bonaparte's* Secret Police, ſo dangerous to all other States, but ſo advantageous to revolutionary France and her tyrant.

When one Government requeſts any particular favor from another, it is uſual to propoſe ſome equivalent in return for it: But the Emperor *Napoleon* is above this paltry kind of barter; and when he requires of another Power to recogniſe his new dignity &c. his manner is the moſt majeſtical in the world—*Sic volo, ſic jubeo!*

BONAPARTE and his BEES!

It excited ſome wonder, that in the *apparatus* and dreſſes of the grand Coronation ceremony in France, *Bees* were the favourite ornament, to the excluſion of the armorial bearings borne by different French Monarchs, eſpecially of the *Fleurs de Lys* of *Clovis*, and all his ſucceſſors. In the predilection of *Bonaparte* for every thing *Egyptian*, we find, however, a reaſon for his choice.—*Childeric* I. though not entirely a Pagan, had not diſmiſſed his attachment to ſome of the Heathen ſuperſtitions, eſpecially to thoſe of *Egypt*, which were faſhionable in his age in many countries not abſolutely Pagan. The tomb of this Monarch of the 5th century was opened at Tournai, in the year 1655. In it was found the head of an *Ox*, with a *Sun* in his forehead, all of gold, and [illegible] the figure ſhould be miſtaken, there were alſo about 300 golden *Bees*, to ſhew, by an obvious pun, that the head was that of the Egyptian *Apis*.

It was for the ſake of this reference to *Egypt*, that *Bonaparte* choſe the *Bee* for his favourite ornament at the Coronation; and England ſhould note this oſtentatious adherence to his pretenſions upon that country, as other N[illegible] ſhould the threat implied in his diſplay [illegible] En[illegible] *Inſignia* of *Charlemagne*.

EARL OF MANSFILD'S GOTHIC MANSION.

His Lordſhip is now building a moſt noble manſion on his extenſive domains in SCOTLAND—The ſtyle is entirely GOTHIC. The principal apartments will be finiſhed, partly in Engliſh oak; the decorations of the drawing-rooms, it is ſaid, will be in Gobelin tapeſtry, the patterns to be taken from the lately introduced faſhions in Paris, where the Gobelin manufactory is again at work, and in its fulleſt eſtimation. The deſigns are moſtly after the Egyption or Etruſcan ſtyle.

It is a ſource of regret to many, th[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]ders in the faſhionable world, ſo [illegible] ew un[illegible] [illegible] the rules of architecture; for it is poſſible to produce Gothic embelliſhments in manſions wherein it may be required, at an expence infinitely ſhort of what is ſuppoſed, and not more than equal to that of the Grecian. The ſize of the above building will agree with that of Burleigh Houſe, the very magnificent ſeat of the Exeter Family.

Laſt week the WIFE of one of the men employed in cutting the canal at Shorncliffe, was conducted by her huſband to the market-place, at Hythe, with a *halter* round her neck, and tied to a poſt, from whence ſhe was purchaſed for *ſix pence*, by a *mulatto*, the long drummer belonging to the band of the 4th Regiment. She was a young woman apparently 20 years of age, tall, and of a likely form and figure: her face, however, exhibited evident marks of "*in[illegible]ability of temper*," vulgarly, ſhe had a pair of black eyes; notwithſtanding this, her new partner led her away with much apparent ſatisfaction.

It is not yet known to what man of faſhion the intended revival of the cuſtom of wearing ſwords is to be attributed.

"Quis fuit, horrendos, primus qui protulit enſes."

The mode, however, will enable many a hero to make up in *point* what he wants in *wit*.

In the prayers for the *Emperor* of *France*, one petition is that his enemies may be *confounded* and *aſtoniſhed* at the *attachment* of his *ſubjects*, and abandon their *vain projects*, againſt him. The firſt part of this prayer has already been accompliſhed, for nothing can be more confounding and aſtoniſhment than the attachment of his ſubjects. As to the *vain projects*, we hope there is as much reaſon to abandon them on *his* part as on *ours*, and we believe that neither would be ſorry if any one could ſuggeſt a decent excuſe.

The London Agent of the dealer, who ſupplies the cities of Briſtol with *Newspapers*, had, on Wedneſday as uſual, ſent off by his porter the parcels of the different papers, to the amount of many hundreds, to be carried to the coach-office in Piccadilly. Near Leiceſter ſquare he was knocked down by a gang of pick-pockets, and his parcels taken from him—which were recovered, and the thieves taken and conveyed to the Public Office, Marlbro'-ſtreet. The *Preſs of England* was there put to the Bar. Political articles and play-bills—literature and the lottery—the *Young Roſcius* and the [illegible] Report—the wants and the wanted—theatrical critiques, and cures for all complaints—doctors and dancing-maſters—the Cabinet and the Coalition—Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox—Lord Sidmouth and Mr. Windham—the heavy cavalry of ſerious paragraphs, and the numerous infantry of light paragraphs—were all brought up before Mr. Conant, to plead againſt "the deep damnation of their *taking off*." A moſt pathetic appeal was made to the Magiſtrate, to let the parcels proceed to their deſtination. But entreaties were of no avail. The Magiſtrate was obliged to keep *Coureirs*, *Suns*, and *Stars*, as evidence againſt the rogues.

The detention of the Engliſh in France has been always conſidered as a moſt groſs and unprecedented violation of the Law of Nations; but we have lately heard a reaſon aſſigned for this meaſure, which adds, if poſſible, to its atrocity.—The traitor *O'Connor* was lately endeavouring to ſeduce an Iriſh Officer of the name of *O'Reilly* to take a command in that Army which is ſuppoſed to be deſtined for an attempt upon Ireland. The Officer reſiſted the application, and ſaid, that although he had no objection to expoſe his life in the field of battle, yet he would not run the riſk of loſing it on a ſcaffold as a traitor. *O'Connor* replied, that there was no foundation for his apprehenſion, for that the Engliſh were detained in France as *hoſtages* for any of the *Iriſh* who might be taken priſoners in the event of an attempt being made upon Ireland.

Our Belles ſtill continue to ſport the golden key on the boſom—the moſt prevailing device is a ſmall Heart, chained to a large key: do they mean to ſignify by this, that the *great key* to their little hearts is *gold?*